

marginal tax rates ever imposed on middle-income Americans.

COMMEMORATION IN ISRAEL  
MARKS THE 20TH ANNIVERSARY  
OF THE JACKSON-VANIK AMEND-  
MENT

**HON. NORMAN D. DICKS**

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, January 4, 1995*

Mr. DICKS. Mr. Speaker, this year marks the 20th anniversary of the Jackson-Vanik amendment to the Trade bill of 1974. The amendment made history by linking most favored nation trading status to free emigration from nonmarket economies. The purpose of the amendment was to spur the former Soviet Union to ease emigration for Soviet Jews during the cold war. The Jackson-Vanik amendment was instrumental in allowing hundreds of thousands of Jews and other Soviet citizens to leave the U.S.S.R. to experience the freedom and security of life in Israel and the United States.

The Henry M. Jackson Foundation, in conjunction with the American Enterprise Institute, Hebrew University, the Zionist Forum, and the Jerusalem Post, is sponsoring a conference in Jerusalem this week, on January 8–10, 1995, to commemorate the anniversary of this legislation. The Boeing Corp. and Manro Haydan Trading of London are founding corporate sponsors. The conference will pay special tribute to Senator Henry M. "Scoop" Jackson, recognizing his lifelong work on human rights and his successful efforts to secure the right of emigration throughout the Eastern bloc. Human rights veterans such as Natan Sharansky and Elena Bonner, widow of Nobel Laureate Andrei Sakharov, will join Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin and Likud Chairman Benjamin Netanyahu, and other major political figures at this international event. Sessions at the conference will address the historical and contemporary significance of the amendment and assess the current status of Russian Jews in the former Soviet Union.

I hope that my colleagues will mark this important anniversary as a reminder of our former colleague, Senator Scoop Jackson, and his vital role two decades ago in helping to secure human rights and freedom for thousands of citizens trapped behind the Iron Curtain.

IN PRAISE OF HOWARD  
YERUSALIM, RETIRING PENN-  
SYLVANIA SECRETARY OF  
TRANSPORTATION

**HON. BUD SHUSTER**

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, January 4, 1995*

Mr. SHUSTER. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to pay tribute to an individual who has an attachment to his native State of Pennsylvania that is as enduring as it is remarkable.

We often talk about men and women, Mr. Speaker, who leave their mark on their communities. We often mean this in a figurative way. But I want to recognize a man who has

quite literally left his mark on the landscape of the Keystone State—the retiring Secretary of Transportation, Howard Yerusolim.

Howard and I have two important things in common. We both are native Pennsylvanians, and we both have viewed transportation as an organizing principle for the State and national economy.

Howard is an engineer by birth and training, and he has built upon this foundation. Indeed, he has combined two remarkable elements. First, he has had a visionary ability to look at the vast State of Pennsylvania and understand its many present and future transportation needs. At the same time, he has the knack of translating these visionary plans into simple blueprints and then taking these blueprints and translating them into the nitty gritty of steel rods and asphalt. There are many people in the transportation industry who are good at one of these endeavors. Howard has been extremely able in both.

He understands roads, rails, and runways and he has the management skills to complement this knowledge. A list of his achievements and awards would fill these pages. But, I am particularly impressed by his selection as one of the Nation's top ten public works leaders for 1992 by The American Public Works Association, and his tenure as president of the American Association of State Highway and Transportation Officials for 1994.

It seems, Mr. Speaker, that everyone in the transportation industry knows Howard, and everyone has their favorite moment involving him. My favorite concerns the time when he and I worked on the historic Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act of 1991. I was in constant contact with Howard, relying heavily upon his counsel on many major issues covered by the bill. Most of all, he provided me with an honest interpretation of how provisions in the bill would work in actual practice.

Great men and women rise to their potential. It was Pennsylvania's great fortune that Howard came to PennDOT in 1968 and rose through the ranks to become its chief. As I've said in the past Howard Yerusolim is a capable and reliable advocate for public works expenditures and has earned my respect through his dedication and commitment to integrity in public service.

Mr. Speaker, transportation is the lifeblood of our communities, our Commonwealth, and our Nation, and yet it is often taken for granted—as are the individuals who plan, design, and build it, and thus leave their mark on the landscape. In many ways, Howard Yerusolim is one of those individuals. And yet, through his leadership, Pennsylvania has developed—and continues to develop—a first-rate transportation system, a system which breathes life into our economy, and into our daily lives.

LEGISLATION TO ASSIST  
CALIFORNIA TOURISM

**HON. JANE HARMAN**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, January 4, 1995*

Ms. HARMAN. Mr. Speaker, 2 years ago, Representative Lynn Schenk and I were both elected to the 103d Congress from districts hard hit by defense downsizing and the effects

of a lingering recession. During her 2 years in this body, Representative SCHENK fought time and time again for California's workers and on behalf of California's tourism industry.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today to continue Congresswoman Schenk's efforts to help California's tourism businesses by reintroducing her cruise ship legislation to close a loophole in Federal law through which California loses an estimated \$82 million annually. This issue is one of great concern to businesses in Representative Schenk's San Diego district and to those that I represent in San Pedro and on Catalina Island. According to Catalina's Chamber of Commerce, the city of Avalon itself loses \$1.5 million annually in canceled port visits because of the existing loophole.

Currently under the Federal Johnson Act, a cruise ship that makes an intrastate stop is subject to State law even if that ship travels in international waters and is destined for another State or foreign country. In order to prevent the spread of gambling on the mainland, California currently prohibits gambling on cruise ships which make multiple stops in the State.

The legislation which I reintroduce today would allow gambling to continue on internationally bound cruises, and would not cause mainland gambling to uncontrollably expand. My bill would amend the Johnson Act to allow Federal control over voyages that begin and end in the same State as long as those stops are part of a voyage to another State or foreign country which is reached within 3 days of the start of the voyage. The legislation reflects a hard-fought compromise reached last year with Senator DANIEL INOUE by explicitly excluding the State of Hawaii.

Mr. Speaker, the legislation which I offer today will provide a much needed shot-in-the-arm to tourism in California. This issue is by no means partisan. Gov. Pete Wilson enthusiastically supported this legislation last year. On behalf of Representative Schenk, I urge the House to act swiftly in approving this measure.

COORDINATOR FOR COUNTER-  
TERRORISM BILL, H.R. 22

**HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, January 4, 1995*

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, today I introduce H.R. 22, a bill to preserve the coordinator for Counter-Terrorism Office at the State Department. I was pleased that during the 103d Congress, we were able to enact into law my amendment to the State Department authorization bill to at least temporarily reverse the proposed reorganization plan that would have eliminated the Office of the Coordinator for Counter-Terrorism. That very important and high level, as well as independent office, was first established during the Reagan era as a response to international terrorism, and it reported directly to the Secretary of State. The office faced the cutting-room knife as the new administration began in 1993, when it was planned to be merged into an office responsible for narcotics and international crime as well.

The State Department is the lead U.S. agency in the battle against international terrorism; it is inconceivable in this day and age of a renewed threat from terrorism, both at home and abroad, not to have this high level, independent, and single function office maintained permanently in place. Observers at the heritage foundation, and other renowned experts in the counter-terrorism field, have hailed the efforts to save that important counter-terrorism office in the 103d Congress. Many have urged that we do so again in this Congress.

I led the preservation fight for that critical State Department counter-terrorism office's existence last year; I will do so again this year along with many of my colleagues, who recognize what the real threat from terrorism is in today's uncertain world of ours.

My bipartisan amendment in the 103d Congress helped us to maintain a permanent statutory office at least temporarily, with the lead role in U.S. international counter-terrorism efforts. The position was maintained at the high visibility equivalent to the Assistant Secretary level in the State Department, reporting directly to the Secretary along with the same functions and responsibilities it had as of January 20, 1993.

I was especially pleased to have the gentleman from New York [Mr. NADLER] who represents Lower Manhattan, the site of the 1993 World Trade Center terrorist bombing, join me, along with the gentlewoman from New York [Ms. MOLINARI], the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. SAXTON], along with many others in the 103d Congress, to help prevent the ill-advised planned elimination of that office through merger.

I am hopeful that this proposal will not be objected to by the administration again in the 104th Congress. However, we cannot take any chances. So unless we act and send a clear signal before April 30, 1995, when my current amendment's statutory authority to keep this office in existence expires, that vital counter-terrorism office could disappear from the U.S. Government's structure and vehicle for responding to the threat of international terrorism.

The U.S. State Department is the lead agency against terrorism overseas, while the FBI has the lead domestic role here at home. Both have done a good job, and they need all of our support and encouragement, and certainly not any diminution of our visible commitment to fighting this scourge, especially now.

Unless we act prior to April 30, 1995, the State Department's counter-terrorism office, and the critical and important function it plays, could very well still be relegated to a mid-level Deputy Assistant Secretary in a multiple function office, responsible for narcotics, terrorism, and international crime.

The international narcotics function alone, as we know, could easily consume the proposed new multifunction bureau's Assistant Secretary's entire time, focus, and attention.

In fact, in the 103d Congress the battle against drugs, especially overseas did not go well. For example, the State Department's international narcotics matter [INM] budget was cut by one-third. In addition, we had the disastrous aerial drug trafficking intelligence sharing cutoff with source countries Peru and Colombia over a questionable legal opinion many view, including President Clinton himself as he said on December 9, as "nutty."

The damage from that shutdown policy debacle in these two key source nations on our international struggle against narcotics, will take years to undo. We also saw during the 103d Congress, that drug use is on the rise for the first time since the Carter era.

Let us be thankful, that we didn't let the administration do for international terrorism, what they have done for the war against drugs in the last 2 years.

The United States witnessed an increased level of international terrorism directed at American political leaders, citizens, their property, and their very safety and security now even here at home. For example in 1993, we had the New York World Trade Center bombing, which took six American lives—one a constituent of mine—injured 1,000 people and cost over \$600 million in property damage and business disruption; never mind the incalculable psychological damage to America's sense of internal security.

We also had the terrorist plots uncovered against commuter tunnels, Government facilities, and political leaders in New York City as well in 1993. In 1994, we had the deadly terrorist attacks in the Middle East, Panama, Argentina, North Africa, Europe, and other spots around the globe. Terrorism hasn't gone away in the post-cold-war era, despite the hopes of many, and the naivete of some.

In light of these events, and the developing new loosely knit terrorist groups, and other forces promoting terrorism around the globe, this is not the time for America to be lowering its guard against the horrors and threats from international terrorism.

We must make international terrorism a high level national priority in our foreign policy agenda, and as part of our Government's permanent planning and response structure.

The proposed State Department downgrading of the counter-terrorism function would send the wrong signal at the wrong time, both to friends and foes alike, around the globe. Former career Ambassador at Large for Counter-Terrorism Paul Bremer, an expert in this area, said it best when he told the 103d Congress:

\* \* \* I am disappointed, indeed, dismayed by the administration's decision to downgrade the bureaucratic level of the State Department's office for combatting terrorism. It seems to me this will not only make inter-agency coordination more difficult and problematic in our Government, but will make us much less effective when we go to our allies or to state sponsors and ask them for help. In my experience, *other governments are not often persuaded by importuning Deputy Assistant Secretaries* (emphasis added).

The bill I am introducing today would make permanent what the 103d Congress did temporarily in preserving the Counter-Terrorism Office at the U.S. State Department reporting directly to the Secretary of State. In addition it will elevate the position of coordinator in that Office to an Ambassador at Large in an effort to even further increase the Office's clout, both overseas and within the U.S. Government bureaucracy.

I am pleased that my colleague and friend from New York, Senator D'AMATO will introduce a similar bill in the other body. The New York congressional delegation, because of the World Trade Center bombing, has a particular interest and understanding regarding what is at stake when America might mistakenly lower

its guard against the terrorist threat, either at home, or abroad.

These bills being introduced here in the House and the other body, make it clear there can be no retreat from the struggle against terrorism. Let us today go firmly on the record against diminishing the U.S. response to international terrorism. I urge my colleagues to join in support of this proposal before the April 30, 1995, expiration date on the current life of the Coordinator for Counter-Terrorism Office at the U.S. State Department.

Now is the time we must permanently authorize the Coordinator's Office and its bureaucratic survival in order to guarantee an aggressive and tough U.S. counter-terrorism policy. We will then anticipate and expect a no-nonsense aggressive policy from this high level independent office we are empowering to undertake this important responsibility on behalf of our national interest. Nothing less will be expected from the Coordinator's Office once it's status and survival is resolved.

I request permission to enter into the RECORD a letter I received last year from world renowned author, Claire Sterling, who has written extensively, and is an expert on international crime, terrorism, narcotics, and knows of what she speaks.

Her letter destroys the arguments of those who have said that the terrorism and drugs efforts at the State Department needed to be merged, as the administration tried last Congress. I cannot add to her cogent, clear, and persuasive arguments in favor of my position against such a merger. The letter speaks for itself, and I urge my colleagues to read her persuasive arguments as well, and join me in preventing a major mistake from being made in America's struggle against international terrorism.

Accordingly, I urge my colleagues to join in support of this proposal before the April 30, 1995 expiration date on the current life of the Coordinator for Counter-Terrorism Office at the U.S. State Department. I request that the full text of this measure be inserted at this point in the RECORD.

AUGUST 12, 1994.

Congressman BENJAMIN A. GILMAN,  
*Committee on Foreign Affairs, House of Representatives, Washington, DC.*

DEAR CONGRESSMAN GILMAN: As I have been travelling for the past month, it is only now that I have been able to catch up with your letter of July 13.

I willingly add my voice to those who oppose the State Department's proposal to merge its Counterterrorism Office into the Bureau of International Narcotics Matters. Indeed, the proposal seems to go against all logic.

It is true that the paths of certain international terrorist groups and narcotraffickers cross occasionally, where such terrorists rely on drug money to help finance their operations. But that is essentially a marginal part of these two altogether distinct and equally insidious problems. The fact that both are of global proportions certainly doesn't mean they can be dealt with as one.

The world has made enormous progress in containing terrorism since the U.S. took the lead in developing international channels for the exchange of intelligence information and operational collaboration. The knowledge and expertise, the mechanisms, the international relationships that have come of this are highly specialized—unique. The entire pattern for fighting the global drug trade is different.

Should the merger be approved, the fight against terrorism is bound to be downgraded, diminished, subordinated to a war on narcotics that has understandably become a matter of obsessive international concern. Such a shift in our attention and resources would seem to me senseless, dangerous and destructive.

Sincerely,

CLAIRE STERLING.

H.R. 22

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

**SECTION 1. COORDINATOR FOR COUNTER-TERRORISM.**

(a) **ESTABLISHMENT.**—There shall be within the office of the Secretary of State a Coordinator for Counter-Terrorism (hereafter in this section referred to as the "Coordinator") who shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

(b) **RESPONSIBILITIES.**—(1) The Coordinator shall perform such duties and exercise such power as the Secretary of State shall prescribe.

(2) The Coordinator shall have as his principal duty the overall supervision (including policy oversight of resources) of international counterterrorism activities. The Coordinator shall be the principal advisor to the Secretary of State on international counterterrorism matters. The Coordinator shall be the principal counterterrorism official within the senior management of the Department of State and report directly to the Secretary of State.

(c) **RANK AND STATUS.**—The Coordinator shall have the rank and status of Ambassador-at-Large. The Coordinator shall be compensated at the annual rate of basic pay in effect for a position at level IV of the Executive Schedule under section 5314 of title 5, United States Code, or, if the Coordinator is appointed from the Foreign Service, the annual rate of pay which the individual last received under the Foreign Service Schedule, whichever is greater.

(d) **DIPLOMATIC PROTOCOL.**—For purposes of diplomatic protocol among officers of the Department of State, the Coordinator shall take precedence after the Secretary of State, the Deputy Secretary of State, and the Under Secretaries of State and shall take precedence among the Assistant Secretaries of State in the order prescribed by the Secretary of State.

**LEGISLATIVE REORGANIZATION  
ACT OF 1995**

**HON. LEE H. HAMILTON**

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, January 4, 1995*

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1995, which contains those reform proposals recommended by the Joint Committee on the Organization of Congress that have not yet received full consideration by the House of Representatives.

As you know, the Joint Committee on the Organization of Congress, cochaired by myself and Congressman DAVID DREIER, was created by Congress in August 1992 with a mandate to conduct a comprehensive study of the internal operations of Congress and provide rec-

ommendations for reform by the end of 1993. The panel completed its task, and in 1994 the House did pass one of its major recommendations—requiring the House to live under the same laws it applies to the private sector.

Unfortunately, the remainder of the joint committee's reform plan was not considered by the full House during the 103d Congress.

However, today many of the joint committee's recommendations—fully or in part—will be adopted by the House, including proposals to: Again apply private sector laws to Congress; streamline the bloated congressional committee system by reducing the total number of committees and restricting the number of committee assignments Members can have; significantly reduce the number of subcommittees; cut congressional staff; open up Congress to enhanced public scrutiny by publicizing committee attendance and rollcall votes; and require that the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD be a verbatim account of congressional proceedings.

The 104th Congress has made a good start toward meaningful congressional reform. These efforts have been assisted by the work of prior reform commissions such as the joint committee, as well as the continuing public demand for change. But many important components of the joint committee's reform package have not yet been considered by the House.

For example, the joint committee proposed that private citizens be included in the ethics process in a meaningful way. Under this proposal, private citizens would investigate ethics complaints against Members of the House.

Another joint committee recommendation that has not been adopted would publicize the special interest projects and tax breaks included in legislation, providing additional barriers to wasteful spending and special interest tax loopholes.

Still another joint committee proposal would streamline the Federal budget process by shifting it from an annual to a biennial cycle, reducing redundant decisions, and allowing more time for oversight. But such budget reform proposals also have not received full consideration by the House.

Because the reform effort is not complete, I am introducing the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1995, which contains all of the reform recommendations of House Members on the joint committee that have not been adopted in some form by the House. Included are the ethics, special interest, and budget reform proposals that I have mentioned. Also included are a number of additional recommendations, such as the regular reauthorization of the congressional support agencies, scheduling reform, and enhanced public understanding of Congress. My sense is that the work of the Joint Committee on the Organization of Congress can continue to serve as a valuable vehicle for proceeding with reform.

I intend to work with other Members to ensure that these proposals are given full consideration by the committees of jurisdiction and the entire House. And over the next few months, I also intend to introduce additional reform proposals that would strengthen the joint committee's package, and help make Congress more efficient and publicly accountable.

As I have said repeatedly over the past few years, a comprehensive reform bill should be brought to the House floor—and under a generous rule, so that Members can consider, debate, and vote on the major reform alternatives. Although some of the reforms that will be adopted today are important, these proposals are to be considered under closed rules. Free and open debate about congressional reform has not yet occurred in the House.

Again, Members should have the opportunity to vote on the major reform issues.

Congressional reform should be an ongoing process. Every year a bill should be scheduled for floor consideration dealing with institutional reform, just as the House regularly deals with legislation reauthorizing major programs and agencies.

Of course, institutional reform is no panacea. Many difficult issues are on the agenda of the 104th Congress. But sustained and meaningful change is crucial for the restoration of public confidence in Congress.

**BRUCE THOMPSON FEDERAL  
COURTHOUSE**

**HON. BARBARA F. VUCANOVICH**

OF NEVADA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, January 4, 1995*

Mrs. VUCANOVICH. Mr. Speaker, today I have reintroduced legislation to name the new Federal courthouse in Reno, NV after the late Judge Bruce R. Thompson.

I cannot think of a more deserving Nevadan on which to bestow this honor. Judge Thompson was one of Nevada's most prominent, respected and beloved men in the Nevada legal community and led a long and highly distinguished career. After graduating from the University of Nevada and Stanford law school, he practiced law with George Springmeyer and later Mead Dixon for 27 years until 1963. He served as assistant U.S. attorney for the district of Nevada from 1942 to 1952 and as special master for the U.S. District Court of the District of Nevada from 1952 to 1953. Judge Thompson was also president of the Nevada State Bar Association from 1955 to 1956. Following a term as regent to the State planning board in 1959, he served as its chairman from 1960 to 1961. In 1963, he was appointed U.S. district judge by President John Kennedy.

His outstanding career is coupled by the immense love and respect Judge Thompson earned from his colleagues. In fact, numerous organizations representing nearly the entire legal community of Nevada have endorsed this legislation. These include, among many others, the Washoe County Bar Association, the State Bar of Nevada, the Nevada Trial Lawyers Association, the Association of Defense Council of Nevada and the Northern Nevada Women Lawyers Association.

Mr. Speaker, the House passed this bill (H.R. 3110) in the last session, only to see it die in the other body. Since construction began on this new courthouse last summer, the timeliness and importance of enacting this bill is clear. I look forward to working with my colleagues in the near future to ensure the smooth sailing of this legislation.